Enlisting Negro Troops.

war had reached the point where it his opportunity. I assure you the Gov-had to be fought out. The time for conciliation and compromise had long that you and Gen. Grant are not actgo on to the bitter end of complete deother. Nothing less would satisfy the you and Gen, Grant could unite." men on both sides who had staked all upon the issue of battle.

That which now appeared to blight all of Banks's work was that he was a consistent and radical Abolitionist, and that he entered upon the carrying out of the Emancipation Proclamation with a zeal to be expected of a man of his views and antecedents. He did not content himself with any formal support of the policy which had been announced in the President's Proclamation of a few weeks before-Jan. 1 1863-but he welcomed it as authority to do that which he ardently wished. Still further, he was a believer in arming the negroes. Butler, with his shrewd pettifogging, had formed a couple of colored regiments upon the basis of tail of mounted troops from the differthe organization of "Free Citizens of Color" authorized by the laws of Louisiana, and in existence at the time he took the city. Peaks need to report to Gen. Sanders at Mt. Vernon, Ky. The details ordered isiana, and in existence at the time he took the city. Banks rose superior to such a subterfuge, and gave the last mortal offense by entering upon a policy of organizing regiments from the slaves he had freed under the Emancipation Proclamation. No matter how many other things he might do to commend himself to the white people of Louisiana, this last act made them hate him even worse than they did Rutler. him even worse than they did Butler. Konkle's Battery, 1st Ohio L. A., under Butler had adopted for his organiza-tions the name he had found upon the statute books of Louisiana, "The Na-command started to march to Wiltive Guards." Banks adopted another liamsburg, a distance of 60 miles. A title, "Corps d'Afrique," and obtained train of wagons accompanied the expesuperb material for this in the country dition to this point. Here the rations in which his army was operating. He may be said to be really the first to actually put large bodies of negro ed, taking a route known as the Marsh troops into service.

for the organization of a corps of 18 left, arriving at Wartburg, Tenn., on regiments of colored infantry to con- the evening of June 17. Here we capto form a distinct command. Brig.- enlisted men, several horses, 60 boxes Gen. Daniel Ullman had come to New artillery ammunition, several thousand to raise a brigade of colored troops, 500 spades, 100 picks, besides a large 3d La. Native Guards, were put into this point the command marched to-the Corps d'Afrique, and Ullman gath- ward Kingston. When within eight and 10th Corps d'Afrique. There were Clinch River eight miles above at Walno arms for these recruits, but they did ler's Ford. At daylight on the morngood work in the pioneer service. A ing of June 19 the command was three regiment of carefully-selected colored miles from Loudon and about the same a very creditable record through the and moved on Lenoir's, arriving there

next. At first he seemed inclined t small bands, the pursuit of which by march to Shreveport Kirby Smith, see-

Port Hudson, with Grant sending down Banks to come to his assistance in reducing Vicksburg, when the combined problem was how to get the men from Alexandria down to the Mississippi to Brashear City and thence to New other craft that could be secured. He recalled his first order, and directed tions in other directions to conceal this from the enemy.

An Astounding Procession.

Chickering's Brigade—the 41st and 52d Mass., 22d and 26th Me., 90th and

had their fill of walking.

Banks went with the main column as far as Simmesport, on the Atchafa-Dow's and Nickerson's Brigades and join Augur at Baton Rouge. Banks

enemy will concentrate on Grant and crush him. Do all you can to prevent

"We shall watch with the greatest anxiety the movements of yourself and Gen. Grant. I have urged him to keep his forces concentrated as much as posbranch and endeavor to bring the peo-ple back to their former condition of ple back to their former condition of gets control of the Mississippi River." And again, on the 23d of May, still

nore pointedly: "If these eccentric movements, with One thing alone would have blighted Banks's efforts, if failure had not been predestined by other causes, which no politician was able to comprehend. The enemy does not take full advantage of his opportunity. I assure you the Govsince passed. The contest had now to ing in conjunction. It thought to secure that object by authorizing you to feat for one side and triumph for the assume the entire command as soon as (To be continued.)

SANDERS RAID.

The 2d Ohio Cav.'s Share in the Exciting Dash Into East Ten-

(By Capt. S. A. Rand, 2d Ohio Cav.)

nessee.

In the early part of June, 1863, a de-

Creek Road to near Huntsville, Tenn., May 1 at Opelousas he issued orders leaving that place a few miles to the sist of 500 men each. These troops were tured and paroled two officers and 102 Orleans from New York with authority pounds of bacon, salt, flour and meal, and brought with him a full comple- quantity of other army stores. We also ment of officers. The two colored regi- captured six mule teams and wagons. ments already in service, the 1st and The property was destroyed. From ered up about 1,400 likely men for five miles of Kingston the command turned other regiments, the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th toward Loudon Bridge, and crossed the ing of June 19 the command was three men was also organized as the 1st La. distance from Lenoir's Station. Here Engineers, to consist of three battalions Gen. Sanders learned that a force of of four companies each, under white three regiments with eight pieces of officers, also very carefully chosen from artillery were at Loudon and had been veterans. This regiment was about strengthening the works for two weeks, 1,000 strong, with a usual present-for- digging rifle pits, ditches, etc. For this duty strength of about 800, and it made reason the command avoided Loudon war under the command of Col. Jus- about 8 a. m., 30 minutes after most of the rebels had left to reinforce Lou-Banks's Mental Mutations.

Gen. Banks spent a week at Alexandria making up his mind what to do next. At first he seemed inclined to pot, a large building containing five continue the purcuit of Taylor to pieces of artillery with harness and Shreveport, 350 miles further up the saddles, a large amount of artillery and musket ammunition, 500 stand of that Taylor's army had dwindled into equipments. The depot was entirely filled with military stores. We also the army would be like hunting rab-bits on a dray. Before Banks could artillery harness. We also captured several horses and mules belonging to

the rebels. There was a large cotton factory and kansas and Texas a much stronger a large amount of cotton at Lenoir's. Shreveport with. In fact, Kirby Smith not be burned, as it furnished the had already issued orders looking to Union citizens of the country with their only material for making cloth; but in some way it was fired and went peration from Grant in an attack upon up in smoke with the war material. From Lenoir the command moved 20,000 men and steamboats enough to towards Knoxville, tearing up the railcarry Banks's men down the Red River. road tracks and down the telegraph This hope was shattered by receiving wires in many places. Nothing excita letter from Grant stating that he was ing occurred until the residence of Dr. in the midst of his overland campaign Baker was reached. Here the advance-Serg't Story, of Co. G, ordered him to Doctor stabbed him in the side with a and speedily capture it. Grant had, bayonet, when a general fusillade however, sent no transports, and the killed him. The rebel newspapers claimed that the Brownlow family instigated the killing of Dr. Baker, but Orleans and up the river, which would safely locked up in the Knoxville jail.

city, driving in pickets at several plac-

A short history of a Notable, Regiment will appear each week

Fighting Regiment.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (40TH PA. INFANTRY).

McCandless's Brigade - Crawford's Division - Fifth Corps.

(1) COL. THOMAS F. GALLAGHER: Byt. Brig. GEN.

(2) COL. SAMUEL M. JACKSON: BYT. BRIG. GEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Totai
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff		1	1				18
Company A	2	19	21		18	18	120
В	I	22	23		6	6 .	117
C	2	19	21		8	8	109
D	2	22	24	1	13	14	124
E	1	25 8	26		11	11	119
F		8	8		- II	11	107
G	1	23	24		6	6	98
Н	1	13	14		8	8	114
I		11	11		15	15	125
К	1	22	23		16	15	128
Totals	11	185	196	ı	112	113	1,179

196 killed - 16.6 per cent.

Total killed and walled, 681; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 22.

· BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Mechanicsville, Va	1
Gaines's Mill, Va. (9 Cos.)	71
Glendale, Va. (Co. B.)	9
Manassas, Va	14
South Mountain, Md	16
Antietam, Md	10
Fredericksburg, Va	49

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Gettysburg, Pa	5
Bristoe Station, Va	2
Wilderness, Va.,	10
Spotsylvania, Va	
Bethesda Church, Va	
Place unknown	

Present, also, at Dranesville; Malvern Hill; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; North Anna; Totopoto-

Notes.—The Eleventh sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment in the Pennsylvania Reserves, while its percentage of loss is among the largest of any in the war. It was recruited in Western Pennsylvania, and arrived July 26, 1861, at Washington, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, which was then commanded by General Meade. At Gaines's Mill, the Eleventh held its position in the face of a terrible fire until the other troops had been forced to fall back, when, being surrounded by the enemy, it was obliged to surrender; Company B was detailed on fatigue duty just before the fight commenced, and thus escaped the fate of their comrades. The captured men and officers were exchanged August 5th, rejoining the Army before it left the Peninsula. Resuming their place in the First Corps, the Reserves took part in the battles of Manassas and South Mountain: when they entered the field at Antietam, the Eleventh had less than 200 men in line. Some recruits were obtained, and some of the wounded returned, so that it went into action at Fredericksburg with 394 officers and men; of these, 211 were killed or wounded. After a few months of needed rest at Washington the Reserves were assigned to the Fifth Corps, in which command they served at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness campaign. The Eleventh was relieved from duty, May 30, 1864, and ordered home for muster-out, the recruits having been transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania.

by, and brought in baskets of corn

having marched night and day, stop-

ping in camp only two nights on the

marched over mountain roads, the num-

amount of stores, ammunition and provisions, including 600 sacks of salt, 70 tents, and a great quantity of camp equipage in our possession. The comarmy than Banks would arrive at Gen. Sanders ordered that it should the Holston Blues over my way down and halloed. This brought the Holston River over 1,600 feet in The bridge, with trestle work, was 2,100 feet long. At daylight on June 21 the march was resumed toward Mossy Creek Sta- through Smith's Gap. He told me tion, destroying the railroad and telegraph line in many places, and burning lowed the raiders, and the only way the railroad bridge, which was a fine Market and Mossy Creek the command berland, Boston and Pine Mountains.

Back Toward the Mountains. to be an absolute requirement. Banks of the affair, and proved a complete tain. Here a large force was found in out of ammunition and rations. Under could not see anything but to go back the long route by the way of Opelousas libi, as his two sons were away in the union army, his wife and daughter to Brashear City and thousand the commenced skirmishing with the were in Cincinnati, Ohio, and he was command by a country road and got movement. May 12 Banks issued the orders to begin this movement, but his engineers succeeded in convincing him that the march could be made down the Red River, crossing the Atchafatiles in their way, at Simmesport, by means of what steamboats they had and another road to the east side of the dismounted boys took a rest against a es, and cut the railroad at several off his horse. This shot, which was at the main column to begin the move- places, so that no troops could be sent 80 rods, so astonished the Johnnies to guard the bridges above. At day-light, the 2d Ohio Cav. with the section fire on the rebel battery at short range, and the way by which the army had cover the way by which the army had cover the way by which the army had negroes, 2,000 horses and 1,500 beeves, as most motive and astonish.

Support the same time same time the guns got into position, and opened fire on the rebel battery at short range, which was throwing shrapnel at the 2d Ohio boys, as I thought at the time, in a very reckless manner. Koncome several miles of wagons, 5,000 kle's men did great execution, blowing and thus place all of them in the rear guard, whether we had been killed, captured or were lost in the force against us at this time, both in front and rear, and could only avoid capture by getting into the mountains and thus place all of them in the rear guard, whether we had been killed, captured or were lost in the force against us at this time, both in front and rear, and could only avoid capture by getting into the mountains and thus place all of them in the rear guard were alive and near again. Serg't Reynolds, of the 1st East by, and brought in baskets of corn the rebels ran in all directions. altogether a most motley and astonish- shot, when the rebels ran in all direction, acted as guide to Gen. Sanders ing procession, and something that did tions. The rebels had eight or nine during the raid, and from his intimate have any likeness during the war pieces of artillery, and about 3,000 sol- knowledge of the country rendered innot have any likeness during the war unless in Sherman's March to the Sea.

The nerveless condition into which the enemy had been reduced was shown by their allowing this heterogeneous array to march the long distance by them en them so they would not dare to fol- and we were in utter ignorance of what with only two or three feeble attacks low us and make trouble in our rear. was going on in front. We knew that with only two or three feeble attacks low us and make frouble in our rear, which were easily brushed off, and the whole aggregation was brought safely into Brashear City by May 28, to the intense relief of the exhausted infandrymen. Since the opening of the cam
The captures near the city were two pieces of artillery, 6-pounders, all the tent and camp equipments of a regiment of conscripts, 80 rebel horses and trymen. Since the opening of the cam
The captures near the city were two pieces of artillery, 80 rebel horses and that no time to watch the front, but when we reached the strip of timber which skirted the south side of powell's Valley, and saw the artillery of the captures near the city were having all we could attend to, and had no time to watch the front, but when we reached the strip of timber which skirted the south side of powell's Valley, and saw the artillery leaves the captures near the city were two pieces of artillery. paign the 114th N. Y. had marched nearly 500 miles, with only three days' wounded and several horses killed or horse with his patent mess-chests firm rest, and some of the other regiments disabled. The shells used by the rebels ly wedged between two trees, I realized had done nearly as much. All of them were shrapnel and the distance so short at first glance that there was serious they did pretty severe execution on us business before us. The main comfor the short time they worked their mand at this time was more than a guns. Horsford was left at a log cabin mile away, and racing for the mouna short distance from the city, and I tains like a pack of prairie wolves run-learned afterward that some Georgia ning before a prairie fire. Ordering the laya, where he took a steamboat for New Orleans, leaving Weitzel and Grover or to continue on to the Mississippi. er to continue on to the Mississippi. The capin and bayoneted initial in his bed. the point with a fast as our horses aiming for Bayou Sara, just above Port Hudson. Banks placed Emory in com-diers I was not surprised at this atro-could run. Before we reached the mountain, as last as our little large amount of army supplies and could run. Before we reached the railroad bridges and tracks destroyed, with the loss of one officer and two shelling the city for about an hour the command moved on toward Strawberry Plains, following the railroad, and de-

camped. In the morning I began to look for a mountaineer who could pilot us farther on. After some time spent

ascending down in a ravine, and worked two mountain dogs and a man, who, after skulking around in the bushes, finally came across the ravine. I tried to get him to pilot us to the road that a brigade of rebel cavalry had folwe could get out alive would be to take mountain paths and go over the Cumin the midst of his overland campaign against Vicksburg, and needed every man he could get and some more, so mounted men, who scurried away after their return would shoot him on sight, if they thought he had been piloting the immediate front of the captured were, however, doomed to disappoint the immediate front of the captured some more, so mounted men, who scurried away after their return would shoot him on sight, if they thought he had been piloting the immediate front of the captured some more, so mounted men, who scurried away after their return would shoot him on sight, if they thought he had been piloting the immediate front of the captured some more, so man he could be a some more and the captured some man he could be a some more and the captured some more are captured to the man he could be a some more and the captured to the captured some more are captured to the captured to th Mossy Creek the command destroyed a 10 years of age, who piloted us 18 miles ing in person the third desperate assault in an attempt to recapture the blue line of battle their splendid formhandful of Confederate money which work. The General was in plain view ation shook, trembled, faltered, then From this place the raiders left the morning at Mossy Creek Station, when railroad and moved in the direction of he started back down. Our force had desperate bravery and fine soldierly appearance. A hundred Spencer repeat- stains upon the green grass and leaves, stains upon the green pearance. A hundred Spencer repeat-ing rifles were discharged at him when and the musketry died away with the Alexandria down to the Mississippi instigated the killing of Dr. Baker, but through the intricate series of bayous, rivers and swamps. Steamboats seemed the papers, disclaiming any knowledge tain. Here a large force was found in out of ammunition and rations. Under manned by a detachment of the 6th had cost them so much in blood. The these conditions we had no alternative Conn. H. A., who came into the fort victory was dearly won, for the dashleft us but to dodge the rebel forces shortly after its capture and gallantly ing Gen. Phil Kearny, "the one-armed who were hunting us. The second assisted us to retain possession of the devil," the accomplished Gen. Stevens night in the mountain we camped in fort. That was the last charge to try and the brave Col. Geo. W. Pratt, of who were hunting us. The second require at least two months, during which time things might change so that there would be no need of such a movement. May 12 Banks issued the rebels were not killed by the raiders. to recapture their old works, and with- a New York regiment, met their fate in the mountain road. About 10 o'clock in an hour after the fire I mentioned this brief but sanguinary battle. inquired for the guide, and told him Hill fell at that volley. I saw a fine- blackness, and our forces bivouacked that her father had sent her to tell looking man tumble from his horse and in line on the field. No fires were several people rush to his assistance, kindled and no lights pierced the gloor us that a brigade of rebel cavalry was encamped about his house, and to keep and an officer looking through his glass of night save when vivid flashes exclaimed, "We have killed a 'big Gen- of lightning, following in the wake of in the morning, when he would come eral; looks like Lee." Now, Mr. Editor, the storm cloud, for an instant flashed \$1200 course at home during special transfer in the storm cloud, for an instant flashed storm cloud, flashed stor I am aware this may sound a little like "an old soldier's yarn," but it is true in so far as my memory serves me, and in so far as my memory serves me, and morning. He came about 9 o'clock and it is pretty good yet. I see by your prospectus a Lieut. Jasnowsky, of the 27th Mich., will write for the dear old 27th Mich. told our guide the direction the rebels had taken, and advised him as to the best route to take to avoid them. About midway in the mountains Red Rooster, National Tribune his recollections of we yet slumbered deeply, and when of Konkle's Battery moved up to Knoxville on the Tazewell Road. The Knoxville on the Tazewell Road. The 2d Ohio formed in line of battle to support the artillery at the same time support the artillery at the same time Sanders decided to make a break the rear guard, whether we had been the guarding the Lincoln assassins. I knew had been sent by Gen. Sanders from the gallant Lieutenant well, and I think had been sent by Gen. Sanders from the gallant Lieutenant well, and I think had been sent by Gen. Sanders from the soggy earth, their blue uniforms smoking with the steam the rear guard, whether we had been the rear guard. We shington was reposed to the air. guarding the Lincoln assassins. I knew morning dawned thousands of forms

Editor National Tribune: There curred an incident at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., any mention of which under Jackson toward the upper Poto-I have never seen in print. On the secpones and roasted meat, some of them coming a distance of 10 miles. This was the first meal we had eaten since of the Left Grand Division; whether in more and Washington could be equally menaced. we left Mossy Creek Station, and we response to one from our side or a re had plenty and to spare. We were quest I do not know. From our side joined by Maj. Welch in the moun-the bugle sounded, "Cease firing." and tains, but I cannot now remember the the truce seemed complete. locality. At Williamsburg we hired a

The remarkable incident was the rissore and swollen they could march no other, only divided by the railroad em- sight of the city, some four miles dislonger. At London we obtained rations bankment and our regiment (the 40th tant. The massive dome of the Capifrom the 9th Ohio Cav., who were sta- N. Y.) being on the front line, with, of tol rose high above the mists that halftioned at that place. From London, course, other regiments—of every man obscured the less imposing structure Ky., we marched to Lancaster, Ky., to and mingling together as friends, cut-join the regiment, which we reached without further incidents worth menand was at his post, ready and eager of the Virginia chieftain, Robert E. to take the life of the soldier he had a Lee.

minute ago fraternized with. There must be many now living who witnessed this scene—members of the old Third Corps, which was sent from at an end. Seldom has one army been himself went back up the river and rejoined his troops at Bayou Sara.

The stroops at the Center Grand Division to the Left asked to undergo what the men of the Grand Division on the second day of Army of Virginia performed. I quote

A MONTH OF BATTLES.

turned, discouraged, from the field

(Continued from page 1.)

Away toward the right, dark-blue masses bristling with flashing steel were debouching into line to cover our were debouching into line to cover our retreat, while the stars and bars waved triumphantly over the reeking field. The battle was lost and nearly 12,000 lay prone upon the field, or were scattered, wounded and dying, in every house and tent for miles around.

In the 11th Particular Col. Months house and tent for miles around.

In the 11th Pa. Lieut.-Col. Martin was killed, and Maj. H. A. Frink desperately wounded. Of the line officers, Lieut. Dalby, of Co. E, and Lieut. Hvndman, of Co. D, were killed; Capt. Hvndman, of Co. D, were killed; Capt. and Lieut. Geo. A. Cribbs, of Co. I, and Lieut. McClintock, of Co. C, were mortally wounded; Lieut. Waresburg, of Co. A, Lieut. Harries, of Co. H, Capt. Bieser and Lieut. Schall, of Co. C, and Capt.

everely wounded. The regiment during the battle was under the command of Adj't Israel Uncapher, and maintained its place until of 346 men 176 were killed and wounded. During the brief but desperate fight on Bald Hill the color han five men were shot down with the egimental flag in their hands.

E. H. Ranch, of Co. H. were among the

The Retreat to Washington.

The 31st of August was occupied rincipally in caring for the wounded, eorganizing and in preparation for oming military movements. The Confederates did not attempt to follow our retreat across Bull Run, but our right being open, no barrier was in their way to prevent their purpose of getting into our rear between Fairfax and Washington. They were observed in strong force on the Aldie Pike marching rapidly upon our right flank. Centerville was no longer tenable ground, and with its thousands of wounded and dy-

Early on the morning of the 1st of September our army was in motion, the head of the column facing Washington. The enemy's cavalry hovered on our left flank in strong force and an the growl of artillery and a sudden volley of musketry on our left flank announced an attack from the enemy. Though sudden there was no faltering in the jaded lines as the storm of bulet and shell crushed through the underbrush that partially concealed the enemy from view. Defeated at Manassas, discouraged by disaster, and decimated by battle, there was nevertheless manifested at this time a desperate purpose to fight to the bitter end in the "last ditch." Scarcely had the echo of the enemy's artillery died out upon the Summer air when an Aid galloped forward and delivered to Col. Coulter the following verbal order, "Colonel, you will file left and form line in the edge of the timber," at the same time pointing out a strip of wood-land on our immediate left. The order was at once obeyed. Still further to the left the rattle of musketry at sa or Second Bull Run. and Chanonce increased into one continuous roar tilly were fought. It was a period of that swelled in volume every moment and resounded through the gloomy ing which the forces on both sides woods like the steady roll of thunder. were nearly equal. It ended with the In the west a dark storm-cloud, portentious of warring elements, as if to mimic the drama of hell below, vals illuminated by vivid flashes of thunder that mingled with the almost incessant roar of artillery, and formed 1862 was a bloody year for Lee's army one of the most sublime pictures it has as well as the grand old Army of the my lot to genii of the tempest and the red hand of war vied with each other in terrific grandeur and awful fury.

Death of Kearny and Stevens.

was exhausted regiments that might have tions under which dates thrive in their pleased to read in The National Tribune put to shame the boasted bravery of native lands—Arabia, Algeria, Egypt. of Nov. 30, 1905, Julius P. Henderson's the invincible "Old Guard" of the There are millions of acres of such land account of the killing of Gen. A. P. Great Napoleon. With a precision and Hill, time, place, etc. Please allow one skill equal to the evolutions on dress California, and within the past few who was an eye-witness at the time, and parade our forces changed front left years there has been great activity in can vouch for the very near correctness of that statement. As to the exact time musketry and artillery. The Confeder-varieties of dates. I do not claim to be correct, as I did ates emerged from the woodland and mercial demand for dried dates is suffinot have a watch and note the minute, advanced steadily. Their battle flags, clent to justify the production of them but it was near 10 a. m., April 2, 1865. dust-stained and torn as our own, were but it was near 10 a. m., April 2, 1865. dust-stained and torn as our own, were in this country, but it is as a fresh fruit. The 27th Mich. had the honor of capagain in the front and followed with that they hold the greatest promise. turing Fort Mahone (Fort Hell, as by heroic devotion by dense masses of That the dry regions of Arizona, which that endearing name we were wont to men in gray and butternut, who doubt- lay for years shimmering in idle whitecall it), capturing the entire garrison less expected to break and crush our ness, should produce a palm so graceful

that evaporated from them when exposed to the air. After breakfast our march toward Washington was resumed. Lee's effort to throw himself between our lines and the Capital had been thwarted. Foiled in this, he was now pushing his jaded "foot cavalry"

evening of Sept. 2 our brigade (Hartteam to transport a number of men to ing from the ground on both sides of suff's) camped on Hall's Hill, within London, their feet having become so the line—the lines being very near each the fortifications of Washington, in

Four days were occupied in rest an the work of reorganizing on Hall's Hill. tioning. The main command reached swapping knives, etc. I will not try to Pope's disastrous campaign had to a Boston on the Kentucky side June 24, go into details, but to me the event great extent been demoralizing, and the go into details, but to me the event seemed most interesting and always recalls the sounding of the horn of Roderick Dhu, when King James defied him, in that greatest of poems, "The Lady of the Lake:" for upon the sounding of nounced "headquarters in the saddle" Branches at Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit.

"The firm is worthy of confidence upon the ground both of competency and honesty."—The NATIONAL TRIBUNE, April 1, 1897. Founded 1861 by Mile B. STEVENS (Co., 14th Ohio Battery, MILLO B. NTEVENS (Co., 14th Ohio Battery, MILLO B. NTEVENS (Co., 14th Ohio Battery, MILLO B. NTEVENS (Co., 14th Ohio Battery, MILLO B. STEVENS (Co., 14th Ohio Battery, MILLO B. S the Lake;" for upon the sounding of nounced "headquarters in the saddle," "Attention" every man had disappeared and led it against the brave followers

Pope's Virginia Campaign.

Disastifaction at Washington.

It was now five months since Banks had landed at New Orleans with his farmy, during which time he had done army, during which time he had done into otherwise to be northward. Gen. Halleck was greatly displeased with Banks's movement to Engrent to Engrent of Danks's movement of Danks's movement to Engrent of D

5% A SAFE PLACE 5% FOR SAVINGS

Write To-day for Booklet.

the face of a superior force is a vere test of soldiership One word more with regard to the great battle of Manassas, or Second uard suffered terrible loss. No less Bull Run, and I now quote from John C. Rope's History of Pope's Campaign. He says:

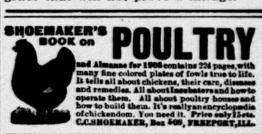
"It was a severe defeat to Gen. Pope,

but it was nothing else. It was not a rout, nor anything like a rout. The army retired under orders, and though, of course, there were many stragglers, it retreated in good order. The advance of the enemy had been definitely checked, and there was no pursuit. In fact, there was no battle fought in the whole war in which the beaten army acquitted itself more creditably than did Gen. Pope's army on this bloody day. Compromised as its line of retreat was by the unexpected appearance of Longstreet's powerful corps on the south of the turnpike, confusing and embarrassing as was the attack of this corps, made as it was upon troops who had been disposed upon a different part of the field, and who had been repulsed with heavy loss in their assaults upon Jackson's strong attack was momentarily expected. of the fresh divisions which Longstreet When within three miles of Fairfax, hurled upon our hungry and wearled men, the Federal army, like a noble ship struck by a sudden squall, soon righted itself, and all, from the Commanding General and his able lieutenants, to the brave regiments, under Meade, Reynolds, Buchanan, Tower, McLean, Koltes and their other gallant commanders, in the confusion of this flank attack, and in the gathering shades of the evening, rallied on the hills and faced their determined foes with indomitable pluck and unyielding fortitude. Beaten they were, but not put to flight. They retreated indeed, but in good order, and carrying off all their artillery that had not been lost in actual combat."

Pope's campaign lasted nearly one month. During that time the battles of Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Waterloo Bridge, Thoroughfare Gap, Bristow sas or Second Bull Run, and Chanincessant marching and fighting, durbattle of Chantilly. Gen. McClellan, with the same troops, baptized in fire and blood, in the succeeding month, rolled up from the horizon, at inter- defeated Lee on the rocky slopes of South Mountain and upon the bloody lightning, succeeded by terrific peals of plains of Antietam, driving his army from the soil of Maryland. Surely,

Date Culture in the Southwest. (Sunset Magazine.)

A new factor in the already rapid reclamation of the desert lands of the West has been found in the date-palm. and absence of rain supply the condiin southern Arizona and southeastern section may offer a vision of fruitful



PER MONTH salary. \$3 per day for expenses. Men to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples. State age and present employment. Kuhlman Company, Dept. 3, Atlas Block, Chicago.

\$80 A MONTH SALARY A-Lall CARRE

SONG THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS
Send them to us today. We Will
Compose the Music.

SPECTACLES at wholesale, Ser wanted, COULTER OF TICAL CO. Chieran

Consultation Free. Contingent Fees

Solicitors wanted.

RESTORES EYESIGH

Cures Afflictions of the Eye Without Cutting or Drugging.

There is no need for cutting, drugging, or probing the eye for most forms of disease. There is no risk or experimenting as hundreds of people have Mrs. A. L. Howe

"Actina" is sent on trial, postpaid. If you w your name and address to the New York & Electric Association, Dept. 61R, 929 Walnut St.